

THE BULLETIN.

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Wickliffe's Address.

The reader will find elsewhere in this paper, the letter of Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe in reply to the invitation of many eminent gentlemen of the Union party to become a candidate for Governor of Kentucky. In this address, he defines his own original position and views as a Union man and member of Congress; the original position and professed purposes of the Administration and Congress with regard to the war; points out the defection of the Administration and Congress from their first avowed design and their adoption of unconstitutional measures, and the prosecution of the war for Abolition, &c., &c. The paper is a plain, clear and powerful manifesto, and being the platform on which he makes the race, every intelligent reader, of all parties, will be interested and enlightened by its perusal.

Thomas E. Bramlette.

The War candidate for Governor of Kentucky, addressed a very small audience in this city on Saturday night last. We did not hear a word of his speech, but have heard a number of intelligent citizens who did hear it, characterize it as an effort which stamped the author as a man of intolerance, malignity, bigotry and barbarian ferocity. As reported to us, he said when he should become Governor, as he certainly would be, he would organize the forces of the State for efficient service and teach them but one drill—the drill of bullets through the bodies of rebels; and, in effect, that he would blot the black flag and give no quarter, for instead of sending prisoners of war to Camp Chase for exchange, he would send them to Camp Hell by means of hangmen's ropes—and much more like this.

Of Charles A. Wickliffe, he said it was a question whether his announcement as a candidate for Governor signified opposition to him (Bramlette) or opposition to the Union party; adding that Wickliffe was now a candidate only because he had not been made the nominee of the Union State Convention which put Josh. Bell in nomination; a very modest remark respecting his eminent competitor, coming from one who is not himself the nominee of the Union State Convention, but the nominee of a Committee.

He charged Wickliffe with refusing men and money for the further prosecution of the war, since it has been perverted from the purpose of restoring the Union to an Abolition war; but he (Bramlette) albeit opposed to Lincoln's Abolition policy, would nevertheless give Lincoln the last man and the last dollar in the country to carry on the war to suppress rebellion. He said the advocates of a Constitutional Union and those who should vote against him, were nothing less than traitors at heart.

He said much else which we forbear to notice, these small samples being sufficient to give the reader an idea of the spirit, taste and dignity with which this aspirant is conducting a canvass for the office of Chief Magistrate of a great State.

The newspapers of the northern commercial cities, continue to teem with accounts of the destruction of vessels at sea by rebel vessels of war and privateers. The list of merchantmen destroyed is a formidable one, and to this is added the blowing up of the armed Federal revenue cutter, Caleb Cushing. The necessity of keeping the Federal navy chiefly employed in maintaining the blockade of the southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts, prevents sending out sufficient expeditions to chase down the perpetrators of these depredations on the commerce of the United States. Some time back, we saw an estimate laying the amount of damage then inflicted by the rebels at \$200,000,000, but this is probably an exaggeration.

Gen. Hooker issued a short farewell to the army of the Potomac on handing over the command to Gen. Meade, in which he gave as his reason for resigning that he was impressed with the belief that his usefulness in the position was impaired. Meade's address to the army, on assuming command, is commendable for its modesty and good taste, qualities which do not always emanate from military pens.

In a bad fix.

The editor of the Cincinnati Evening Times, June 29, speaking of the appeals of Gen. Burnside and Gov. Tod of Ohio to the militia of the State to turn out promptly for the defense of the State from invasion, says: "But these appeals will fall still-born. The spirit of the community has departed. Blundering Generals and a weak-backed Executive have produced an apathy from which the people can scarcely be aroused."

"So great is the carelessness of all, that civil officers, whose sworn duty it is to execute the Militia Laws of the State, have neglected it entirely. According to the enactment of last April, every militia company in Ohio is to meet at 1 o'clock, next Saturday, (4th of July) and elect officers. Where shall we meet?"

But the Times goes on to express the opinion that by extraordinary activity of exertion, something may be done towards an organization by next Saturday, the 4th.

Joshua F. Bell, who declined the Union State Convention nomination for Governor of Kentucky, is a candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature in Boyle County.

THE WAR NEWS.

The military movements reported in the last week are intensely interesting. The invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee produces immense excitement all over the north. The advance corps of Lee's army swept its way, unopposed, to a point in the distance of Harrisburg, capturing Carlisle and other points on the way, the Federal forces retiring before the rebel army. Their way lay through a rich and populous district and the capture of wagon trains, horses, mules, cattle, provisions, stores, &c., has been great. A divergent line of the rebel movement struck the Susquehanna below Harrisburg at Columbia, taking York on the way. The Federals retreated across the river at Columbia, burning the bridge behind them to obstruct pursuit by the rebels, who, however, are said to have a complete pontoon train for crossing. As yet, few rebels have passed over, the river being swollen and fording difficult. This divergent movement seemed to threaten an advance on Philadelphia, by way of Lancaster, and in view of it, nearly all business was suspended and all classes required to turn out for defensive service in one form or other. The call for troops to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania, has not been responded to as promptly, cordially and fully as the emergency required, and strange to say, whether from apathy or terror, is relatively less availing in Pennsylvania than in other quarters, over which northern papers are loud in their expressions of surprise and dissatisfaction. New York and New Jersey have sent liberal re-enforcements for the relief of Harrisburg. Our impression is—though we know too little of military strategy to make our opinion worth much—that the invasion of Pennsylvania is a mere raid, intended to make a diversion, distract the Federals, and prevent their concentration, so as to give Lee a better opportunity to take a position in Maryland threatening Baltimore and Washington; and in corroboration of this view, the bridges on the Baltimore and Harrisburg railroad, above and below York have been destroyed, and a force has been sent to destroy the Baltimore and Washington railroad and also break up the connecting road which branches off from the former to Annapolis. This accomplished, the struggle then will be for the destruction of the railroad from Baltimore to Philadelphia and the possession of the city of Baltimore. It seems to us highly probable, therefore, that a terrible battle must soon be fought between Lee and Meade the successor of Hooker at the head of the Army of the Potomac, near the line of Pennsylvania and Maryland in striking distance of Baltimore. The success of the rebels in that conflict, will be decisive of that campaign, for should they get possession of Baltimore, Washington would fall without a blow, having in that case no channel of communication with any of the loyal States except down the Potomac, which, in such event, would probably be occupied on both banks by rebel batteries. The movements of the Army of the Potomac, are not fully developed; but it can scarcely be doubted that it must move forward to expel Lee's army from Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Gen. Dix is reported to be advancing from Fortress Monroe by the York river route, with 30,000 veterans against Richmond, which city is said to be defended by a like number of new rebel conscripts. Bragg has retired from his position at Shelbyville in front of Rosecrans at Murfreesborough, falling back on his strong defenses at Tullahoma, which are backed also by strong defenses further south at Chattanooga. Rosecrans is pursuing him, and skirmishes have ensued between portions of their forces, with the reported advantages in favor of the Federal arms, several hundred rebel prisoners having been taken.

The news both from Vicksburg and Port Hudson is cloudy. Reports of the repulse of Banks at Port Hudson and of Grant at Vicksburg, have been circulated and then contradicted. We must await the development of the real facts with what patience we may; and it may be days or weeks more before we get them authentically.

The war newspapers of Ohio are on terms of strong complaint at the apparent apathy of the people in turning out to defend the State against apprehended invasion. We hear little more of the excitement at Pittsburg, no rebel forces being now reported near; and the probability is that the people of the iron city were under the influence of a "big scare."

A rumor is made public in the Louisville papers that Peggam and Humphrey Marshall are advancing into Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap, with an army estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men; but the rumor is not confirmed by any authentic intelligence.

The Cincinnati Times believes that Lee's army is advancing on Philadelphia in three columns; the left via Hawley, the center via York and Lancaster, and the right via Hanover.

GETTING OFF IN TIME.—Henry Ward Beecher, fleeing the wrath which is likely to be long to overtake men of his class, has sold off everything, even his pictures, and gone to England. He will stay there till he sees "how the cat jumps." The probability is that he will never return. Greeley, and some more, will be taken with a sudden leaving one of these days.—Logan Gazette.

Generals Grant and Pemberton were some years ago both lieutenants in the regular army, and were stationed at Detroit.

Political Fun.

John Brongh, the Abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio, formerly a rabid Democrat of the ultra Locofoco stripe, is a man of immense avoidpoups and enormous abdominal rotundity. One never sees his person or witnesses his performances with knife, fork, bottle and tumbler, without being reminded of Shakespeare's incomparable fat knight, Jack Falstaff; and one never hears Brongh speak or reads a production of his pen, without calling to mind, from the play of Henry IV, Prince Hal's rebuke of one of Falstaff's bloviating, braggart speeches: "P. Hen. These lies are like the father that begets them; gross as a mountain, open, palpable. Why, thou clay-brained guts; thou knotty-pated fool; thou whoreson, obscene, greasy, tallow-keech!"

Unlike Falstaff, however, Brongh has not a particle of wit or humor; but, nevertheless, like Falstaff, he is "the cause that wit is in others." The humorous editor of Logan (O.) Gazette, whose nimbleness in shaping an amusing paragraph, exceeds that of Prentice who once got off the following couplet on Brongh—

"If flesh is gross, as Poets say,
Sure Johnny Brongh's a load of hay."
—treats Brongh to a little basket of butter-nuts of very oily flavor:—

If Brongh's bowels are biblical bowels, that is, "bowels of compassion," he must feel a ponderous weight of sorrow for poor Dave Tod.

Brongh is a printer by trade. Any one might know that he's a disciple of Gutenberg by looking at him. The scriptures tell us that David slew the giant. But now the tables are turned, and the giant has slain David. No difference. Either of them would rather get slewed than not.

Brongh, twenty years ago, was a Democrat; but, like Judas, he became an apostate. We hope he may not share the fate of Judas. What a catastrophe it would be if his bowels were to gush out!

Vandalism of the War.

Even the Tribune is forced to a half censure of Colonel Montgomery's conduct at Bluffton and Darien. It publishes in one column the fact of the destruction of Darien, Georgia, thus:

The inhabitants driven out and the town sacked, the next step in Colonel Montgomery's programme was to burn and destroy everything he could not carry off with him in a few moments the principal buildings were all in flame, and, a strong south-west wind prevailing at the time, the whole village was soon enshrouded in flame and smoke, and before the expedition returned, not a single tenable habitation remained.

Of this letter and the results thus portrayed, the editor says:

It does not state why these expeditions, which doubtless have a legitimate object, are signified by the sack and plunder of unresisting towns, which is not, in ordinary circumstances, a legitimate military operation. There may be a reason for the license which Colonel Montgomery allows his troops, but if there is one it ought to be made public, in order that his reputation and that of the National cause may not be sullied by the disgrace which such acts, unexplained, bring upon them.

How DEFRAUDERS ARE TREATED.—Under the present despotic Administration at Washington, it seems to be more dangerous to exercise a man's constitutional rights than to be a thief or public robber. If a man should utter his opinions in favor of peace to his distracted country; in favor of stopping the wholesale slaughter of his countrymen; in favor of arresting the accumulating load of debt incurred by the war, and the ruin and impoverishment of his posterity, he is denounced as a traitor, and, perhaps, kidnapped at midnight, and locked up in prison or to endure whatever other outrages a rascally may invent. But if he should rob the people by official stealing, he may be rewarded by continuance in office, or, perhaps, by having a new office conferred upon him.

We would call special notice to the case of one Ike Cook, Paymaster in the army, who, a few months ago, had a number of gamblers arrested in the West, for winning his money (or the people's), at cards. Has anybody heard of any legal or other proceedings against Cook? We certainly have not. But we are credibly informed that said Cook has never even been dismissed from the service, and that he is now acting officially, as Paymaster, at Louisville, Kentucky.—Caucasian.

THE CRIME OF SILENCE.—The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed, can not be misunderstood.—Lincoln's Last.

Was any thing (asks the New York World) so extraordinary ever before uttered by the Chief Magistrate of a free country! Men are torn from their homes and immured in bastilles for the shocking crime of—SILENCE! Citizens of the model Republic of the world are not only punished for speaking their opinions, but are plunged into dungeons for holding their tongues! When before, in the annals of tyranny, was silence ever punished as a crime? Citizens who disapprove of the acts of the Administration; are denied even the refuge of a dignified silence, and, as malicious and partisan conjectures of the motives of such silence, they are deprived of their liberty! Few among us ever expected to live to see such things done; and nobody, we are sure, to see them so unblushingly confessed.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—A Scotch physician, Dr. Stuart, has announced an invention which, he asserts, has never failed in his practice to prevent the disfigurement consequent in small-pox, known as "pitting." The application consists of a solution of India rubber in chloroform, which is painted over the face (and neck of women) when the eruption has become fully developed. When the chloroform has evaporated, which it readily does, there is left a thin elastic film of India rubber over the face. This the patient feels to be rather comfortable than otherwise, in as much as the disagreeable itching, so generally complained of, is almost entirely removed, and what is still more important, "pitting," once so common, and even now far from rare, is thoroughly prevented wherever the solution has been applied.

The enrolling officers of New York are enrolling negroes as well as white men.

A Glorious Letter from Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

We find the following letter from the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, written just before his arrest by the instruments of this Administration, in the Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer. It is well worth republishing, for in it what he says of enthusiasm is full of sound philosophy and practical sense. "Enthusiasm is power," and it is the great lever by which we can overthrow the Administration. No man who does not throw himself in some breach, by a bold and manly defiance of the present Administration, is worth a rush. The people will let him die in obscurity. They are looking for a leader now, and they will have one of pluck, or none at all. We commend this letter to our readers, as well worthy of perusal and reflection:

DAYTON, OHIO, April 24, 1863.

My engagements in New York precluded me from accepting your invitation and addressing you previous to my return West. I expect to go East about the 12th of May or 16th of June, and if I do, I will, if possible, visit Lancaster, going or coming, and address your Democracy. Indeed, it will give me great pleasure to comply with your invitation. Should I be able to come, I will advise you in time.

Meanwhile, let me say that everything depends on keeping the Democratic party up to the full measure of principle and sound policy, true to the Constitution, faithful to the Union, steadfast to the Government, which the Constitution and Government are at the hazard of life itself. Truth and reality, applied to these high and sacred objects, are the only powers or agencies left to the Democracy, and by a bold and manly use alone of them can we succeed in the elections. Everything else is in the hands of the Abolition party—the Administration.—Through the press, but especially by public meetings and open and courageous organization this use is to be made. Good men individually upon our ticket will not be enough.

The people are not now voting for men, but for ideas, principles, policies. No public man is worth a rush now, unless he represents something besides candidacy for an office. Enthusiasm is power—a greater power, especially among the masses, among the working men and a rural population than any agency which this Administration can bring to bear, whether it be corruption or force; but there can be no popular enthusiasm, but there can be, just in these times of powerful emotion, unless he is the embodiment or at least a representative of some great principle or cause; and the stronger and more direct the antagonism, the better. This is essential now. Last summer and fall the Administration was unsettled, ostensibly at least, in its policy, and its party, therefore, more or less divided. Not so now. It has a policy, and means steadfastly to adhere to it. Whoever supports the Administration now, supports its policy. All apology for temporizing by the Democratic party is utterly gone. The Administration—Abolition party is thoroughly consolidated, and unquestionably it is now contending solely for UNITY AND A STRONG CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, and failing in this, then DIS-UNION. And it will rally to its support all men who, from any cause, sentiment or interest, are in favor of either the object or the means.

Now the direct antagonism of all this is UNION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY THROUGHOUT AN HONORABLE PEACE. And what nobler principle or idea, what holier cause for the Democratic party to struggle for? Arguments and appeals without number, the strongest ever urged, can be arrayed in its support—from Religion, from Philosophy, from Human Nature, Politics, History, from the principles of our form of Government, and from the utter and inevitable failure of all other means of securing that great end. With all these agencies at our command, an enthusiasm can be evoked from the hearts of the people, before which all opposition will be swept away as by a consuming fire. The recent elections throughout the North-west have resulted most auspiciously for the Democratic cause, and carry rejoicing to every patriotic and truly Union heart.

Very truly,
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.
ALFRED SANDERSON, Esq.

GENERAL MILROY.—The New York Times Commercial Advertiser, Philadelphia Inquirer, and a number of other Republican journals, are criticizing with deserved severity, the feeble defense of Winchester by General Milroy. Next to the surrender of Harper's Ferry and Holly Springs, it was the most disgraceful minor reverse of the war. It has not a redeeming feature. Milroy's record is a very bad one, and his being in command of so important a position is discredit to the Administration. Like most feeble men, he has been violent and tyrannical. His cruel severity to the unfortunate Confederate families in his Department, led to the prompt hanging of a number of poor Union soldiers by the Richmond authorities, and the Administration was compelled to interfere and put a stop to his blood-thirsty proceedings. He is an Abolitionist of the most violent type, and our readers will remember a letter he wrote not long since, he threatening to set his soldiers upon the track of the Democrats, to hunt them down after the war was over. Generals of the Butler and Milroy stamp are terrible fellows on paper, or when they have women or children to deal with; but fighting men is not in their way. There is every reason to fear at Harper's Ferry if Milroy is left in command of it.—New York World.

This must be a government of force, or law will cease from among us. It must establish itself as a government of might, or right will be slain in all our communities.—Chicago Tribune.

So Louis Napoleon said when he made his coup d'etat, and converted the French Republic into a despotism. So said Cromwell when he overthrew the liberties of England. So said Caesar when he marched across the Rubicon to destroy Republican Rome. So have said tyrants and enemies of popular rights in all ages. There is now a scheme on foot in the United States—and it is avowed in the above extract—to destroy our Constitution, which is founded upon popular consent, and establish a despotism of "force" in its place!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Albany Statesman, radical Republican, is very bitter upon the Secretary of War, and says:

The War Office deserves to be horsewhipped for the fuss and timidity which it has created among our old women of both sexes. It strikes that such language does not indicate that lamb-like, long-suffering disposition which is pleasing in the sight of the Administration.

"The Right to Speak"—An Abolitionist on the Right of Discussion.

We know that, as a rule, Abolition authority is poor authority to quote on any question; nevertheless, there are exceptions to the rule, and it is authority which ought to be quoted with effect against Abolition itself. We propose to quote a little such authority. William Jay, of the State of New York, a notorious Abolitionist, published, in 1849, a Review of the Mexican War. In the course of it he alluded to the right of discussion, not only of the politics of an existing war, but of the rightfulness of the war itself. We reproduce a few of his reflections. See pp. 250 251 of his Review:

If this gentleman did indeed believe that a conscientious opposition to an existing war is inconsistent with patriotism, and equivalent to the crime of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, he is ignorant not merely of the first principles of ethics, but of the course pursued by some of the most illustrious statesmen and patriots who have adorned the pages of modern history.

What said Lord Chatham, the celebrated Prime Minister of England, who had led his nation to victory and power, and whose memory is enshrined in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen? This great man, during the American war, declared in Parliament, "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms—never—never—never." Fox even refused to concur in a vote of thanks to officers for the victories they had achieved, in what he believed to be an unjust war. Numerous distinguished members of the British Parliament were active and persevering in their opposition to the war. So, again, the war waged by Great Britain against the French Republic was freely denounced as unjust and unnecessary, by statesmen high in the confidence of the nation. The recent war against China, frequently called the Opium war, was sternly denounced by a large portion of the British public as most iniquitous. At a public meeting in London, at which the Earl of Stanhope presided, it was resolved, "That this meeting deeply lament that the moral and religious feelings of the country should be outraged, the character of Christianity disgraced in the eyes of the world, and this kingdom involved in war with upward of three hundred and fifty millions of people, in consequence of British subjects introducing opium into China, in direct violation of the laws of that Empire." The meeting concurred in a petition to Parliament for an immediate peace, and ordered that their proceedings should be translated into the Chinese language, and forwarded to the Emperor of China. Yet no Minister of the Crown, no Member of Parliament ventured to denounce this constitutional expression of opinion as treasonable. In our country we have seen men of the purest character, of the most unquestionable patriotism, opposing the war of 1812 with Great Britain, as unnecessary, impolitic and unjust. No constitutional monarch of Europe would venture to impeach the patriotism and loyalty of those who, in a mode sanctioned by the fundamental laws of the Empire, opposed the measures of his government.

The following is an extract of a letter received from a gentleman in this city who went to St. Domingo, some months since, in connection with a scheme to colonize blacks on that island: "When I left you all in—I promised to write you respecting this country, how I liked the people, soil, climate, &c., and as I have a Sabbath all to myself, I will commence. * * * This country, when you speak of its fertile soil, climate, &c., can not be contradicted, for it is all true. That is one side of the story—the other remains to be told. It was once covered with fine plantations, had fine roads, and was prosperous. It had reached a high state of civilization and was a slave country. Now, on these former beautiful plantations are to be found nothing but ruin and desolation. There is a second growth of timber, and all looks like a vast wilderness. It is now a free country, and those who were once slaves are living like the brutes of the forest, among the rocks and under the trees. Here we have a fine picture of the relative condition of the slave and the free negro. Freedom to the slaves means barbarism and curse, while slavery was civilization and a blessing. My humble prayer is, that the Southern States may never be reduced so low as this country, and that the negroes may never be set free until there is some means provided to better their conditions."

AN IMPORTANT WEEK.—We believe that indications all warrant the conclusion that this will be a week of battles. Saturday night will hardly pass without a battle in Maryland or Pennsylvania, at or near Tullahoma, or Chattanooga, at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and probably at Richmond, if Dix and Keyes are really moving upon the Rebel Capital. We should not be surprised if the fate of the contest were practically decided before the fourth of July.—Cinti. Times.

General GEORGE MEADE was born in Spain in 1816, while his parents were temporarily residing in that country. He came to the United States at an early age, and in September, 1831, entered West Point. On July 1, 1835, he graduated as Second Lieutenant of the Third Artillery, a position which he resigned in October of the following year. On the 10th of May, 1842, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Topographical Engineers. He was with General Taylor in Mexico, and distinguished himself at the battle of Palo Alto; was brevetted a First Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Monterrey, and in August, 1851, attained the full rank of First Lieutenant. On the 19th of May, 1856, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and on the 31st of August, 1861, was paid the high compliment of being appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Oak Swamps, on the 30th of June, 1862. The "ball grazed his right arm, and entering his side, passed entirely through. He is a resident of Philadelphia.

Lincoln, in the dire extremity of his party, has been made public a silly defence of arbitrary arrests. Lincoln was a sort of one horse lawyer for many years in Illinois, but never had a case in any Federal court. His views on Constitutional law are therefore simply contemptible.—Logan Gazette.

A FABLE.—A horse, in contact with a wolf, asked the assistance of a man, who, jumping on his back, soon dispatched the enemy. The horse, with many thanks, requested the rider to dismount. "Oh, no!" was the reply; "if you do not know that you have a good master, I know that I have a good servant."

Since the event narrated above, horses have been ridden. What assurances have the people, that if, to suppress the rebellion, they permit their rulers to ride them, they may not receive for an answer, when they ask the men in power to dismount, the reply of the rider to the horse: "Oh, no! if you do not know that you have a good master, I know that I have a good servant."—Wayne Co. Democrat.

The Congressional Investigating Committee in the New York Custom House have discovered that the heads of that institution receive the following salaries:

Collector Barney	\$38,000
Surveyor Andrews	\$1,430
Naval Officer Dennison	\$1,930

Thus paid, who would not be a patriot? Here is a round quarter of a million of dollars a year divided among three office-holders, who, under a democratic Administration, used to get about \$10,000 a year! Something of a difference.—We suppose, however, it is a case of "military necessity!"

Princess Alexandra was married in a lace dress which cost \$8,000! The same night hundreds of poor girls were starving in London.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.
GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION Store, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties, but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

OLD HAMS.—200 two year old canned—of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

NEW HAMS.—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Cohen's stock of choice Brandy selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good—Store and Produce for storage or sale always received on consignment on the most moderate rates.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bourb. Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship cable always on hand.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

SOAP.—The best manufactured German, Roshin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumery varieties.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

THE BULLETIN.

MAYSVILLE, JULY 2

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

A rumor has been published at Nashville, supposed to be false because derived from a rebel source, that Roseau's division of Roseau's army had been captured below Murfreesboro.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of G. W. BLATTERMAN, who offers his residence for sale. This is the most desirable residence in the city, and persons who desire to enjoy life should by all means make an investment in this valuable property.

Arrests.—On last Thursday, Joe. Gilpin, Henry Atherton, Robt. J. Langhorne, and Moses Daulton, was arrested by order Capt. F. H. Bierbower, Provost Marshal, and shipped to Cincinnati. Mr. Gilpin has since been released and he returned home last Sunday morning.

The Cincinnati Enquirer and Commercial are apprehensive of a rebel invasion into Kentucky, reaching to the Ohio river, and call loudly for immediate preparations for the defence of the city. The invasion of Pennsylvania is cited as a warning. This would seem to imply, either that they fear the defeat of Roseau's, or the advance of a rebel army in force from East Tennessee and Cumberland Gap.

Lee's whole rebel army, except Stuart's cavalry, is now in Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Our exchanges publish a rumor from Washington, that McClellan has been appointed General-in-Chief in place of Halleck—doubtful.

The Pierre Soule, it is said, is again within the limits of the Southern Confederacy. He reached Nassau, about a week ago, and left on the steamer Cuba for Charleston, which is reported to have arrived in safety.

37,000 rebel troops had passed through Chambersburg up to Saturday, together with 104 pieces of artillery. General Lee was at Chambersburg with his staff on Saturday. The indications are, that a strong effort will be made to obtain a foothold on this side of the river.

Mr. Thos. A. Matthews, sold his beautiful farm containing 200 acres, including the dwelling and improvements, to Dr. Addison Dimmitt at \$116 per acre. Mr. Matthews reserves eighty-seven acres.

Maj. Stanley authorizes us to state to his numerous friends, that he will entertain them in the best manner possible, at the Fox Spring—Mrs. Fleming's Hotel—during July and August.

A dispatch to the Herald, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated the 28th, says: This morning Col. Hardie arrived bearing dispatches relieving General Hooker of the command and appointing Major General Meade his successor.

The Examination of the Maysville Seminary, will close their exercises to-day. This (Thursday) evening several speeches will be made. Rev. Henry M. Scudder will deliver the closing address to the School.

Two negro women the property of Jas. A. Johnson and J. M. Stockton, made their escape on last Saturday night.

Gen. Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico, still resides on the Island of Cuba, a few miles from Havana. He denies, in one of the papers of that city, that he is about to take the field on the side of the French, and against his native country.

Several tons of cotton, they say, have been grown the past season by the Mormons out in Deseret.

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the month of May were nearly fourteen million dollars.

Partial returns from the ports of entry show that the custom duties will amount this year probably to \$70,000,000. New York's is the largest—nearly four millions.

It is said that the Blairs are opposed to the course of the Administration in relation to the case of Mr. Vallandigham.

Gen. Hooker was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, on the 27th ult., at his own request, and Gen. Meade appointed as his successor.

There are now about three hundred political prisoners at Camp Chase, and among them are seven ladies.

It is stated that there are yet over 60,000 deserters from the army who have not heeded the President's proclamation to return to their duty.

The New York Observer deprecates the habit of closing the churches during the hot months, and says never was the gospel so much needed as at present. Never.

The terms of the New Jersey regiments expired during last month.

Massachusetts is paying heavy bounties for negroes to fill her quota—so heavy that the price of a negro is higher in Massachusetts than in Kentucky.

A negro sold at auction, in Lynchburg, Va., a few days since, for \$3,300.

Why Arrests are Made—The Danger of Silence.

In President Lincoln's letter to the Albany Democratic meeting, concerning the Vallandigham arrest, he said:

"In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The letter is more for the preventive and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his Government is discussed, can not be misinterpreted. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy; much more, if he talks ambiguously; talks for his country with 'hunts and life' and 'ands.'"

"That is a very singular passage—noticeable both for the profundity of its political sentiments and the elegance of the language in which they are conveyed. Punishing a man for saying nothing is, indeed, a new principle of justice, but not stranger than the Presidential idea of 'hinderling him,' if he talks for his country, but puts in interpositions in the shape of 'buts and ifs and ands.' Hereafter, we suppose, it will be considered treasonable to use those conjunctions in speech and writing. They are proscribed. One must be positive—he must have no doubts at all of the wisdom of the President's policy, or its success! To doubt is to commit a crime! To be silent is also a proof of disloyalty. To talk with the utmost freedom of public officers is still more hazardous, and may expose the talker to the severest penalties. What can a man do, except to swear that he sees a 'camel's back in the clouds,' or that the moon is made of green cheese, or any thing else that we are told to believe. Even then we are not safe under this Republican dispensation, for recollect that arrests are made not for what a person may have done, but what, in the judgment of the President, he would probably do! Under this sweeping declaration one will be sharp indeed not to render himself liable to an arbitrary arrest and to severe punishment. We must all believe the President to be perfect. We must believe him to be wiser than Solomon in his day and generation. We must believe that Richmond, Vicksburg and Charleston will all be taken in a month from now, and that the rebellion will be speedily put down. We must believe, without qualification—without a 'but,' without an 'if,' and without an 'and.' This is the President's idea of loyalty. We must not only not do any thing disloyal, but we must not be suspected even disloyal by our Republican friends, and they are the most suspicious of people, who are very likely to punish us for what, in their judgment, we would probably do. All hail! American Liberty as laid down by Abraham the First!"

Lincoln reminds us of of Hans, who had been thrashing his urchin son for swearing at his mother. Said the philosophic parent, 'Vat's dat you're thinkin' zo vicked about in the corner dere?' 'I aint tink you tinks cot tam—now I vips you for dat.'—*Cin. Enquirer.*

The Fruits of the War.—Our streets are beginning to serve as painful reminders of the desolating contest we are waging from Virginia to the Gulf. The maimed and half maimed men, who are nearly every turn, and supplicating armless or legless mendicants, who not long ago walked in our midst strong men, eating the bread of independence, now abstract the sidewalks, miserable and wretched indeed, while the widow with her weeds moves along a living but silent reproach to those who are urging on this cruel war, and suggesting a long tale of slaughter, of orphaned children, broken heart, and a nation draped with mourning.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Difference.—The Cleveland Herald and other Abolition prints are indignant that a mob, at Newburg, N. Y., took a negro, who had committed a rape on a young girl, out of jail and hung him. These papers consider the conduct of the mob a great atrocity, but they applaud arbitrary power for breaking down the doors of a citizen's home at midnight, seizing him in the presence of his family, and hurrying him off to a military prison. Both acts were violations of the law; but in the one case where their sympathies and indignation are excited, a negro is the victim; in the other, that met their approval and applause, the victim was a white man!—*Cin. Enq.*

Lincoln's Administration of the Government has been after the manner of the boy's cyphering, who, on being asked by his fond parent how he was getting along with his arithmetic, exclaimed: "Oh, father! I've cyphered through addition, partition, subtraction, distraction, abomination, justification, hallucination, damnation and amputation."—*Cin. Enquirer.*

There are officers in the army wearing stars, who deserve stripes.

Lost Man.—The Democrat who went yote for Vallandigham, has been missing ever since the 11th of June. Diligent search has been made, but he can't be found.—*Logan (O.) Gazette.*

Candidates for Congress.—The following is a list of the candidates for Congress in the several Districts of Kentucky:

1st—H. H. Cogswell. 2d—George H. Yeaman. 3d—H. H. Grider. 4th—A. M. Harding. 5th—Wm. J. Heady. 6th—A. M. Mallory. 7th—Wm. J. Wolfe. 8th—Green Clay Smith. 9th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 10th—Robert Mallory. 11th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 12th—Robert Mallory. 13th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 14th—Robert Mallory. 15th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 16th—Robert Mallory. 17th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 18th—Robert Mallory. 19th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 20th—Robert Mallory. 21st—Wm. M. Meuzies. 22nd—Robert Mallory. 23rd—Wm. M. Meuzies. 24th—Robert Mallory. 25th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 26th—Robert Mallory. 27th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 28th—Robert Mallory. 29th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 30th—Robert Mallory. 31st—Wm. M. Meuzies. 32nd—Robert Mallory. 33rd—Wm. M. Meuzies. 34th—Robert Mallory. 35th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 36th—Robert Mallory. 37th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 38th—Robert Mallory. 39th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 40th—Robert Mallory. 41st—Wm. M. Meuzies. 42nd—Robert Mallory. 43rd—Wm. M. Meuzies. 44th—Robert Mallory. 45th—Wm. M. Meuzies. 46th—Robert Mallory. 47th—Wm. M. 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LOVE IN THE BACKWOODS;

OR, OLD JIMMY WADDLE'S FIRST COURTSHIP.

"Talkin' o' sprees, boys, puts me in mind o' my young days, I should rather guess I was in for 'em some myself them times."

This was said by an old man whom we will introduce as Mr. James Waddle, or rather as "Old Jim Waddle." Everybody (except the reader) knows him and his penchant for yarn spinning. It is the evening of a militia training day. There are a goodly number after the company is dismissed from duty, who were lounging around, and all gathered about the afore-said old Jim to hear his yarn, to which he had already begun the prelude, and waits for somebody to urge him to go on, this there are enough to do. He then inquired what they would have—"one of this huntin' or courtin' sprees?" The boys unanimously took the latter. Then, after requesting that some of them should laugh till he got through, with a few preparatory "ahems," and assumption of a comical face, he commenced. ("I wish I could report in his inimitable *verbalium et literalium*."

"When I was a boy, you know daddy moved from Virginia to Kentucky. I'd been born and bred up on the frontiers, and Kentucky was a paradise for me to hunt bars and legins in. But I forgot you want a courtin' story. Well, that was I was always cuttin' up some deviltry among the boys, yet somehow I was a little shy and skeery among the gals. I liked the critters prodigious, but about the only way I could manage to show it was by castin' sheep's eyes in abundance at 'em. We had meetin's as well as frolics sometimes. While the preacher was preachin' tender-heartedness, brotherly kindness and love, I wasn't thinkin' o' nothin' else. I used to set where I could look the girls in the face—and then gaze at some pretty one till she'd blush as red as a pepper pod. Then I felt so queer about the gizzard, and wished an earthquake would come and throw me right in her lap. I was in love, but I couldn't tell who I loved most. There was Peggy Masonhammer, a mighty fine gal, even in her tow-linen frock; her cheeks were as full as a China pig's, and as red as a turkey goblet; and then there was Sally Perkins, with her glorious striped homemade cotton frock, besides her hair and eyes as black as ink; and then there was dimple-cheeked, blue eyed Loty Smith, who always toted her shoes and stockings in her hands till she got in sight of me. Well, on these three I couldn't tell for my life which I liked best—sometimes another, but allers the last one I looked at. But when Squire Crumpton came to our diggins, his two gals took the shine off the rest on 'em, especially the oldest one Betsy. I shan't attempt to describe her, but when I tell you she had a calico frock, with yellow flowers as big as your hand, brass carbos, besides half a dozen strans o' beads as large as the end of your little finger, you may think she was a charmer—I did, say how. Of all the *magnum bonum* charmers I ever seed she was the *magnum bonum*, and so all the young fellers said, too. When I first seed her, it was at Deacon Shook's meetin'. I fastened my eyes on her till her met mine; she looked steadily, then smiled a charming smile, and blushed and looked down. Lord! there was a flutterin' then equal to a saw mill, 'tween my two jacket pockets—I felt as goner. From that hour I was too big for my breeches; on Sundays I borried daddy's breeches he'd been married in before the revolutionary war, and come off at his knees; but as he was tall and I wasn't, they came below mine three or four inches. Agin the meetin' I was prepared to cut a big stiff—later Sal, for the purpose, starched and ironed me new fine shirt as stiff and sleek as a sheet of tin. The shirt had the finest kind of flax linen in the bosom and collar, but the invisible part of it was coarse tow, with a hem that would cable a steamboat."

Now, while she was smoothing the wrinkles near the said hem with an iron just from the fire, down stars-trimble one o' the ternal brats, knockin' the breath out'n it. It was Saturday night, and she was the only one up, and ran to it in 'course, but afore it came to the iron had made its exit—that is, burnt two holes in the extremity of my linen. Next mornin' I put it on as it was, then dad's true blue, then the fast reg'lar built pair of shoes I'd ever had."

I was seventeen just that Sunday mornin', and in my Sunday riggin', felt myself a man, and was resolved, if Betsy Crumpton was at meetin' to show it. Well, she was thar, and asked her for her company, and got it. Walkin' by her side, I felt as light as nothin'—skereely touched the ground I walked on. But I shan't tell the few things I thought and said to her on the way, and more after we got home."

"Oh, yes, do," said several voices. "No, you'll have enough with that, you are to skim the cream of the story yet. She kept me up late, say two o'clock, and in spite of the novelty—(it being the first time)—I got sleepy. Now the Squire had just come to these parts, and put up a one-story, one roomed log cabin, and the whole family, 'cept some of the young ones, slept below. I was a little doubtful about goin' to bed thar, but I was three miles from home, and it was rainin' like blazes! I had to do it, and did it without exposin' the blank in my linen. I resolved to be up afore anybody else in the mornin', on the same account, and some others."

That was the last I knowed till awakened by the hounds (half dozen of which slept under the bed) a pullin' the kivers off'n me. Holy heavens! the sun two hours high, breakfast on the table, and me in bed! Just as I was gwine to spring out in pops the old oman with a plate of sausage. It was dog-days now, and she cooked in a shanty. I presumed sleep until she went out again, and then looked for my trousers; thar they were, in the jaws of the pups at the foot of the bed. I made a mighty lunge over the foot-board to retake them, but oh horrors! my head down and my heels up! What the matter, think I, but it flashed across me in a moment that hole in my linen is over the post—and a tall post too! I kicked and floundered, but all to no purpose—I couldn't get down—I strained to break the hem, but it was no go. Just now all the 'hounds commenced yellin' so furiously the old oman and both gals run to see what was up, and when they seed it was me they run off and begin to holler for the Squire, while 'others, through the cracks, with fishin' poles, battled the cursed hounds that were wullin' me."

Oh, I thought of Absolem and everybody that ever did hang, but he didn't hang by the wrong end, and that was a consolation that I hadn't. I'd a cuss my fate like Boston, but I remembered I belonged to meetin', and it was agin the rules. I did, however think some mighty hard words, if I didn't speak 'em. But all that didn't do

any good—I couldn't make nothin' by pullin' downwads, so I thought I'd climb up the post and 'holler in my usual way. I had nearly succeeded when one of the un-mannerly pups attacked me in the rear, and lossin' my bolt, the bottom busted off and I came out full length on the floor, precisely the way Job said he came into this world. The next mornin' I was under the bed, where the everlastin' pups had dragged my trousers. I cuffed them off, but every time I put one leg partly on, the infernal whelps would pull 'em off, I worried in this way for some time, when a punchoon gave way, and I fell into a trough of soap under the house. Gosh! I thought I was in the pit what's bottomless. I sprung for my life, but in doing this I threw myself into the face and stomach of Squire Crumpton, who was comin' on the run, 'spectin' the Ingins were a massacre! the whole family. The collision threw him down the hill, and I followed suit, heels over head, to the bottom. Thar I recovered my understanding, and without any apologies, or even a word, I struck a bee-line for home just as I was, in all my native purity, at a speed that split the wind; my toe nails strikin' fire out'n the flint every jump!

But 'hoys, I never went within a quarter of a mile of Squire Crumpton's afterwards—nor did I ever cast sheep's eyes at Betsy again, let alone gallatin' her home."

The Secret Loyal Leagues or Jacobin Clubs Revived.

Hon. Lewis Bishop, of Detroit, in a late speech before the Democratic Association of that city, thus alluded to the secret Loyal Leagues, and the necessity of a counteracting movement upon the part of the Democracy. He said:

"I have also another suggestion to make. The Loyal Leagues of Abolitionism are spread over the country like network, and, like the locusts of Egypt, their mission is to devour. They are organized; they are armed, they are drilled; they are secret. Each member is a spy upon the conduct of Democracy. You and I, and all of us, are watched daily. Our every word and act on political subjects is noted down and reported at headquarters for power. The stand ready for open, violent, bloody action at a moment's warning. These are not patriotic leagues. They are not honest associations. Their object is not to preserve the peace and freedom of the country. Their object is to inaugurate a civil contest, with fire, and sword, and death in our midst. Their purpose is political, partisan, factions and fanatical. It is to support all past and future usurpations of the present dominant party."

"What means have we to counteract these Jacobin Clubs, or to meet them, if need be, in self-defense? Our general party organization could do much, and if the alarm were given, I doubt not that every Democrat would fly to the rescue. But the general organization does not seem to be sufficient to meet the secret, close, sworn, armed leagues of Abolitionism. I would suggest, therefore, for consideration, the formation of constitutional clubs among Democrats, whose object is bound to do just what every Democrat is bound to do, maintain the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and the personal rights of liberty and property. And, although secret political societies are not generally to be commended, yet in order to counteract secret leagues, secret machinations and secret rascality, it may perhaps be thought proper that the constitutional clubs should be secret also. These means may not be necessary to our defense, but on the other hand they may be necessary, and I therefore throw out the suggestion for consideration."

The Habits of a Man of Business.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in his engagements; does nothing carelessly or in a hurry; employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself; keeps everything in its proper place, leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do, keeps his designs and business from the view of others; is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not over-trade his capital, prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling; and small profits, in credit cases, with little risk to the chance of better gains with greater hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains, leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing; keeps copies of all important letters which he sends away, and has every letter invoice, &c., belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away; never allows his desk to be confused by many papers lying upon it. It is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, he will leave him; is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him; balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers; avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of money matters and law suits where there is the least hazard; keeps a memorandum book, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointment, addresses, and petty cash matters; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity."

The extraordinary doctrines which we have recently heard advanced as to the nature and extent of martial law, and in one instance at least enforced by the authority of the bench, are not new. They were laid down more than a century ago by a man who has generally been held to have been a cruel and hard hearted ruffian, the Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, who earned, by his barbarity, the name of the Butcher. After the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, when the Lord President Forbes remonstrated with him against all who wore the tartan, and told him they were against the laws of the land, His Royal Highness replied: "The laws, my Lord! by God, I'll make a brigade give laws!" Three years ago there was not a man in this country who would not have pronounced this saying a brutal and insolent effusion of the most odious tyranny, but now we find politicians, lawyers, editors, clergymen, by the score and the hundred, who not only commend the sentiment, but approve of the acts done under and by virtue of it. The arrest of Mr. Vallandigham was making a brigade give laws—no more, no less. The spirit of the age forbids such cruel acts as were perpetrated against the Highlanders—innocent and guilty—the principle is the same; a principle destructive to liberty and fatal to law.—*Boston Courier.*

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY,

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desiring of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow, of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TEA—a very superior article, of the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

CANDLES—Star & Summer Mould Candles of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SEND YOUR WOOL

TO THE

"BEECH WOODS" FACTORY!

WHERE you can exchange, or have it made up into Jeans, Ties, Tweeds, Sateens, Flannels, or the best of Blankets. This Factory is located near RIPLEY, O., and has established a reputation for doing excellent work, and making the very best fabrics, at reasonable prices.

Price List for 1862:
Blankets, per pair, \$5.00 Jeans, per yard, 45c.
Sateen, per yard, 50c. Jeans, blue, 50c.
White Flannel, 25c. Colored Flannel, 30c.
Tweed, per yard, 45c. Cloth, per yard, 50c.
Spinning, per dozen, 17c. Linsey, 25c. to 30c.
SHIRTS—Blankets, one-half for the other half, all colored goods take 5 yards and give 4.
SHEETS—Blankets, one-half for the other half, all colored goods take 5 yards and give 4.
At Maysville, B. F. & O. H. P. Thomas; at Augusta, Rankin & Son.
May 25, '62. HENRY FOX, Proprietor.

BROOMS,

A large supply of best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, May 5.

NEW MACKEREL,

21 BARRELS NO 1 MACKEREL;
20 Barrels No 2 do.
20 half barrels No 1 do.
20 " " " 2 do.
25 qr " " 1 do.
25 " " " 2 do.
25 Kits No 1 do.
25 " " " 2 do.
Just received direct from Boston and for sale at a small advance, April 2. At BEN PHIST'S.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED.

25 Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'd and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

NEW GOODS!!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are just receiving a NEW AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS, which has been purchased since the recent decline, composed of every thing kept in the Dry Goods Line. The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine our Stock of DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of the latest styles, to-wit:
Plain Black Silks, all prices; Fancy Summer Silks; MORACQUES; POPLINS; CHALLIES; VALENTIAS; Plain & Fancy Berries; Silk Grenadines; ORGANDIES; Swiss Lawns; JACONET LAWNS; Linen Cambric Dress Goods; Percales and Chintz Muslins. A large lot of the best Printed Irish Linens; Linen Diapers, and Toweling; Table Linens; Napkins; Marcellas; Quilts; Plain and Plaid Jaconets; Nainsooks; Mulls; Striped, Plaid and Plain Swisses; Fans of all kinds; Jaconet & Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings; Valenciennes and Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton Laces; Ladies Jaconet and Swiss Collars; Mourning Collars; Black Lace and Groundline Vels; Fancy Vels; Mourning Vels; Linen and Cotton Collars; Kid Gloves; Picket and Silk Gloves; Kid & Beaver Gannetts; Hosiery of all descriptions; French Corsets; new style Hoop Skirts.

A desirable Stock of

CARPETS & MATTINGS; Parasols; Silk and Cambric Umbrellas. Also, a splendid stock of Heavy Domestic Goods; Bleached and Brown Muslins; Drillings; Calicoes; Ginghams; and all kinds of Cottons; Cottons; Wool Tweeds and Summer Cassimeres; suitable for Youth's Clothing. We also call the attention of Gentlemen to our Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, the latest New York Styles. Also, a splendid lot of

Gents Furnishing Goods, Such as Shirts; Drawers; Undershirts; Collars; Neck-Ties; Scarfs; Gloves; Hosiery; Handkerchiefs, &c. Besides many other articles, too tedious to mention, usually kept in the Dry Goods line, all of which we are prepared to sell as cheap if not cheaper than any one else.

Please give me a call and examine our Goods and Prices.

RICKETTS, WELLS & CO., SUTTON STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

June 4th, 1862.

FRESH BLUE LICK WATER, KEPT constantly on hand and on tap, For sale by J. H. RICHESON.

may 19

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of CASSIMERES SUITS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS,

and having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices.

We call particular attention to the Stock of Piece Goods, consisting of

CLOTHES, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c.,

Which our well known and justly celebrated

Order, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style.

We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them; TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER, Maysville, Ky.

Not. 6, 1862-ly.

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing, MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the travelling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.

Feb. 12-6m Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-ly]

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

may 27-ly

Tom Thumb Lamps!

TO burn Coal Oil—easy to light—convenient to carry about, and an excellent

NIGHT LAMP!

For sale at our

NEW DRUG STORE,

Corner 2nd & Court Sts.,

SEATON & BRODRICK.

May 19, April 23, 1862.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE ARTHUR

Baker & Confectioner

AND DEALER IN

Fruits, Nuts, Toys,

FANCY GOODS, &c.,

Has removed his Stock to

MULLINS & HUNT'S Old Stand, on

SECOND STREET,

Where he will be pleased to see and wait upon all Maysville, Ky., April 9th, 1862.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices.

BEN PHISTER, June 19.

Cor. 3rd & Market street.

CIDER VINEGAR.

A Superior article of PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale By BEN PHISTER.

april 2

SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF,

A very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER.

may 5

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, [A. J. NEWELL

ALEX. POWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, Etc.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

CHOICE GUN POWDER TEA.

THE BEST ARTICLE IMPORTED, AND pronounced by all who have used it to be the best ever sold in this market.—For sale

april 2

CUTTING BOXES!

NEW SUPPLY—just received and for sale

may 19

By JNO. H. RICHESON.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Regular Cincinnati Maysville Packet

THE VINE, NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, This fine Steamer was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

For the Cincinnati and Maysville Trade.

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JOHN THASHER, J. H. PRATHER, Commander.

ALEX. CALHOUN, Assistant.

Leaves foot of Walnut St., for Maysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock; M. Leaves Maysville for Cincinnati, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 o'clock, A. Y.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. M. LOVE.

Freight received at all hours at the Maysville Packet Landing.

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Captain Wm. McClary, Commander, will con-

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REMOVAL!

GEO. BROWN, has removed to the

Jewelry Store, one door above Geo. Cox & Son's Store, where he will be pleased to see all of his old customers.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, repaired on the shortest notice and LIBERAL TERMS.

[Maysville, July 31, 1862.]

R. C. ROSS, WM. COLVIN

ROSS & COLVIN